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RELIEF
AGAINST HEADACHE
AND TOOTHACHE

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It is no exaggeration to suggest that in the history of Arab nationalist thinking, Europe has always been the enemy. The SYRIA THROUGH ARAB EYES are not far from the truth. It is a Western invention and Arab nationalism in its present form have been borrowed from the West in every sense of the word. Moreover, from the time of its first encounter with the Arabs, the West has decided to rebuff the Arab world in its own image: self-determination, nation-state, national unity and all.

This attitude explains much concerning British and American action in this area in the recent past, and also has a bearing on Western reaction during these past days of rapid change in the Arab world. Ideas die hard, and amongst the many casualties of the events in Syria since the end of last week is the fundamentally European idea that the Arabs constitute one homogeneous nation and that, as such, their full unity is necessary and, indeed, inevitable. The dismal collapse of the Egyptian-Syrian merger, which was by far the most important experiment in Arab unity in the history of pan-Arabism, has proved beyond doubt that many Arabs tend to think in terms of regional identities rather than in grandiose concepts of overall unity—and this makes it necessary for the West to change the whole complex of ideas which make up its attitude to the Arabs.

Ever since the first news of the uprising came from Damascus, Western opinion has tended to lament what they term the "loss of stability" which the separation of Syria from the United Arab Republic will allegedly bring in its wake. For no matter what you might think of Nasser and some of his excesses, Western organs of official and semi-official opinion point out, it remained true that he has had a very stabilizing effect on Syria, by nature an unruly country. Yet all that the stability which Nasser introduced to Syria seems to have meant was the overthrow of his regime in a few short hours; a stable regime is not usually capable of destruction by a few army officers.

Naturally, no one can say for certain how stable the present revolutionary regime in Damascus will prove. Still, having so far encountered no serious resistance, and with Syria's veteran leaders and politicians, including those who were ardent advocates of the union with Egypt, giving their support to the regime, Al-Kuzbari's cabinet turns out to be as "stable" and "popular" as any that Syria has had in the 16 years of her independence. The fact that the military authorities have found themselves in a position to lift the curfew in all parts of Syria is also an indication of a self-confidence which few Arab military regimes acquire in so short a period of time.

The reluctance of the Western powers to recognize the new Syrian regime thus cannot spring from any well-founded fear of a return on instability to that country. It is equally unlikely that London or Washington are seriously afraid that recognition of the Kuzbari government would mean the breaking off by Nasser of diplomatic relations with them, as he has done with Turkey, for instance. This is a step which he might have taken hastily in the first hours of his humiliation, but now that Nasser has finally renounced all further claim to rule in Syria the question need hardly arise.

But no matter what the reason behind this reluctance, it is plain that it does not serve anyone's interests. Even supposing that the Arabs constituted one nation and that Arab unity is an inevitable historical process, this is hardly a reason for ignoring existing realities.

INDIA, USSR SIGNING ATOMIC PACT TODAY
VIENNA (UPI).—India and the Soviet Union will sign an atomic energy agreement today, the Indian delegation to the International Atomic Energy Conference announced yesterday.

Hopes Rise for Accord On Berlin, U.I. Chief

WASHINGTON. — A mood of cautious optimism was spreading in Washington yesterday on the eve of the crucial Berlin crisis meeting between President Kennedy and the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko.

The President is reported to be encouraged by a loosening of diplomatic tension over the issue, and a high U.S. official said the Kennedy Administration does not consider the Berlin situation has the ingredients of a nuclear war.

At the United Nations, meanwhile, the President of the Security Council, Mr. Turgut Inönü (Turkey), indicated that the Council might meet early next week to nominate an acting Secretary-General to succeed the late Dag Hammarskjöld.

His comments came as the U.S. was reliably reported to be ready to drop its objections to Security Council consideration of the question on condition that there was agreement between the West and the Soviet Union on a candidate for the office.

The U.S. and the Soviet Union were reported last night to be "very close to agreement" on a formula to permit the appointment of an acting Secretary-General. A Soviet source also said that U.S. and Soviet representatives were in the choice of both sides.

U. Thant, Resident Representative of Burma, was mentioned as the most likely choice. Informal sources said there were good reasons for thinking he was acceptable to both sides.

Some informants were so confident that the issue was near solution that they predicted the new Chief Executive would be elected by the General Assembly, at the nomination of the Council, as early as the middle of next week.

It was understood the idea was to appoint the interim administrative head for the unexpired period of Hammarskjöld's normal term, which was to end in April 1963.

While Soviet acceptance of U. Thant or another candidate acceptable to the West meant abandonment, at least until then, of the "troika" plan, it was still not clear what effect this might have on the diplomatic efforts to produce a formula under which the chief executive would have senior assistants drawn from the principal regional groupings.

Delegates of the U.S. and the Soviet Union were understood to be conferring yesterday to establish an area of agreement that now might exist between them.

Russia May Quit Int'l Atom Body

VIENNA (Reuter). — Russia will walk out of today's session of the International Atomic Energy Conference and may withdraw from the agency altogether because of the "lack of cooperation from the major Western powers."

Announcing this yesterday, the chief Soviet delegate, Prof. Vasil Emel'yanov, said he would resign his position but a decision on withdrawal was up to the Soviet Government.

He said he would make a statement before today's swearing-in of Dr. Sigvard Eklund of Sweden, as the Agency's Director-General, and he and his delegation would then walk out.

Dr. Eklund, he said, "does not understand a thing about nuclear science and we do not want to have anything to do with him."

The election of Dr. Eklund has been opposed by Communist and some non-aligned countries. Prof. Emel'yanov has said that though he is from a neutral country, "behind his back there are the aggressive NATO forces."

Prof. Emel'yanov, an internationally renowned nuclear scientist, who has represented the Soviet Union at the agency in the last six years, added that he definitely would resign as chief delegate.

He said he personally could find no justification for his country remaining a member of the agency because of an "absolute lack of cooperation from the three major Western powers — the U.S., Britain and France."

Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov, former Soviet Foreign Minister, is the Soviet permanent representative at the Agency.

NRP, Liberals Said Softening On Issue of Mapai Majority

Jerusalem Post Political Correspondent

A four-hour meeting in Tel Aviv of the four coalition parties yesterday failed to break the deadlock over the formation of a new Government, although both the National Religious Party and the Liberals showed a more compromising attitude on the question of a Mapai majority.

The two left-wing parties refused to move from their demand that Mapai accept parity status.

Despite the difference in view points, however, it was decided to maintain the four-party bloc at least for the time being, and particularly for this morning's decisive meeting with Mapai at the Knesset Speaker's office in Tel Aviv.

The N.R.P., which was reported yesterday to break up the group yesterday if their compromise proposal for a "conditional" Mapai Cabinet majority was rejected, postponed this move in the hope that a last-minute solution could be found to prevent Finance Minister Levi Eshkol from returning the mandate to the President. N.R.P. circles said in this connection last night that if Mapai is willing to accept their proposal, the Liberals may also agree to it.

It is to be discussed again at today's joint meeting with Mapai.

New Compromise
Justice Minister Pinhas Roesen of the Liberals came out with a new compromise proposal which would give each Minister the casting vote on matters concerning his Ministry in the event of a tie in parity cabinet. Since Mapai is expected again to hold most key portfolios such as defence, foreign affairs and finance, Mr. Roesen claims, this would in any case secure the main government party of a decisive vote on important issues.

Yesterday's meeting, presided over by Mr. Israel

Katanga Said Bringing in Arms

LEOPOLDVILLE (AP). — The U.N. said yesterday it has information that the Katanga leader, Mr. Moïse Tshombe, is building up his army with fresh war material and mercenaries brought in from Rhodesia.

The top U.N. negotiator, Mr. Mahmoud Khouri, told a news conference he could neither confirm nor deny this information, as the Katangans still were refusing to let members of the cease-fire commission visit certain areas in the Congo's breakaway province.

Mr. Khouri, who has been conducting cease-fire negotiations with Tshombe, said U.N. observers have been refused permission to visit Kolwezi, Jadotville and Kipushi.

It is at Kolwezi that Katanga's two jet air force was based during the recent Katanga fighting. It was at Jadotville that the U.N. garrison of 150 Irish troops surrendered after a 15-day siege. Kipushi is a town on the Rhodesian border.

Mr. Khouri added that he could consider the Katanga leader's continued refusal to allow inspection of these regions as "evidence in the cease-fire negotiations."

The U.N. official stressed that he hoped this would not happen, and emphasized that even if it did it would not mean the U.N. would resume hostilities. But he added it was up to the U.N. to take measures against surprise attack.

Jamaica to Get Freedom in 1962

LONDON (AP). — Britain announced last night it is offering full independence in 1962 to Jamaica — under British rule for more than 200 years.

Jamaica will be granted statehood outside the West Indies Federation and will also be offered a place in the British Commonwealth. Its people chose to quit the federation in a referendum decision of September 19.

AFTER MIDNIGHT
Miss Toby Ellen, 19, of the U.S., was declared winner of the Cannes film competition (Junior section, 14-21), last night.

The first prize was awarded to the senior section (21-25), Miss Jean Desros (France). The second prize was awarded to the junior section (14-21), Miss Jean Desros (France). The third prize was awarded to the junior section (14-21), Miss Jean Desros (France).

FAREWELL CONCERT

Conducted by **Pablo Casals**
at Binyanei Ha'Ooma, Jerusalem.
on Sunday, Oct. 8, at 8.30 p.m.

Tickets at Cahana's Agency and Le'an Ha'even and the Tourist Information Bureau, 7 Rehov Mendele, Tel Aviv.
Organized by the Government Tourist Corporation.

Nasser 'Concedes' His Defeat; Not to Stop Syria in UN, League

'Stop Radio War,' Damascus Urges

Damascus Radio last night addressed "an historical statement" to Abdul Nasser without naming the authority which had made it — warning him that he "would never be able to return to Syria through a war of propaganda."

The statement demanded that Cairo immediately cease its radio war against Syria, which would then follow suit.

"Let Nasser understand that what happened in Syria was not a minor revolution... but one which expressed the will of a whole nation," it added.

UPI reported from Damascus that the Government yesterday ordered citizens to surrender all firearms to the authorities.

An Interior Ministry bulletin warned that failure to do so would result in the confiscation of all firearms.

Damascus Radio yesterday broadcast an announcement that the Government was determined to effect agrarian reform laws which would maintain the small farmer's interest. Seeds would be supplied to farmers for next season's planting, the broadcast said.

Kennedy Confers With Abood

WASHINGTON (AP). — President Kennedy and Sudanese President Ibrahim Abood held their first working meeting yesterday with talks centering on the Syria-Egyptian situation.

They conferred for one hour and 15 minutes. Abood said the meeting was "very successful indeed," while Mr. Kennedy said the talks went "very well."

'Curfew' in Paris On North Africans

PARIS (Reuter). — Police headquarters announced here yesterday that all cafes and bars run and frequented by North Africans will be closed each evening at 7 p.m. in connection with a big drive against Algerian terrorism in France.

The police announcement advised North Africans in Paris and suburbs to leave the streets between 8.30 p.m. and 9.30 a.m. and recommended those whose working hours made this impossible to apply for a pass from their local bureau which gives advice to Moslems.

The announcement also pointed out that since most Algerian terrorist attacks were carried out by three or four men, all groups run by more than three persons were to be subject to police patrols. It advised Moslems travelling in the evening to do so singly.

Attacks on police became frequent this summer and in four months eight policemen have been killed and 25 wounded.

The authorities have expelled from France about 1,000 Algerian Moslems who have been unable to give valid reasons for their presence in the country. They were sent back to their home villages in Algeria where they have to report to the authorities once a week.

In Oran, Algeria, yesterday plastic bomb explosions damaged a gendarme colonel's villa, a transport company office, and the home of a Moslem. The Moslem was hurt by flying glass.

Leaflet Distributors Set Upon in T.A.

TEL AVIV. — About 20 young men and women who were distributing leaflets containing the photographs of the bodies of the Arab boys who were recently shot crossing into the Gaza Strip were taken into police custody in the vicinity of Dizengoff Square close to midnight last night. They had been attacked by an angry crowd of servicemen and civilian youngsters.

The leaflets, which called for a public investigation of the shooting and the alleged mutilation of the bodies, were seized by the youngsters who destroyed them in five little bonfires. The leaflets bore the signature "The Movement for the Defence of Democracy — Founded by Students."

All Demonstrations Banned in Lebanon

BEIRUT (Reuter). — The Government yesterday banned all demonstrations in the country.

Several demonstrations in support of Col. Abdul Nasser and the UAR followed the recent Syrian revolt.

Security forces have been reinforced in some parts of Beirut considered to favour the UAR.

The government order bans the hoisting of non-Lebanese flags and political banners in streets or on cars and no portraits are to be shown in the streets.

Licences for firearms have been suspended indefinitely.

In his speech over Cairo Radio yesterday Nasser expressed his "deep gratitude" to the Lebanese people and Government for the "noble attitude" they adopted towards Egyptians who were expelled from Syria and to all the Arab peoples who supported Egypt in this first trial of Arab unity.

Teheran Warns Cairo On Bars to Shipping

TEHERAN. — The Iranian Foreign Ministry said yesterday that reports of Egypt's decision to restrict Iranian ships in the Suez Canal, if true, would be "a violation of international regulations and Egypt's commitments."

A Ministry spokesman was commenting on a report the Egyptian oil labour union at Port Said will picket all ships flying Iranian and Turkish flags in protest against the two governments' recognizing secessionist Syria.

Meanwhile, reports from Berne said Switzerland will look after Turkey's interests in Cairo following the break in its diplomatic relations with the UAR. (AP, Reuter)

'My Foes: Imperialism, Israel'

Abdul Nasser yesterday announced over Cairo Radio that he would not stand in the way of Syria's membership in the United Nations and the Arab League.

In an emotional half-hour speech, Nasser completely reversed his previously announced opposition to Syria breaking away from the UAR.

He stated that as far as Egyptian recognition of Syria was concerned, this would depend on whether the Syrian regime is formed by the "free decision of its people."

"My enemy is imperialism and its bridgehead, Israel," and I treasure Arab unity as I would my own life," he declared.

Addressing himself to "all brethren throughout the homeland," Nasser said he felt at this moment that "it is not inevitable that Syria be part of the Arab League, but it is inevitable Syria be part of the Arab N. A. U. I. O. S."

What now concerns me is not the fact that I should be President of the Arab people in Syria, but that the Arab people in Syria should exist and their entity maintained."

Go-ahead Instructions
Nasser said he had already given instructions to his representatives in the U.N. and the Arab League not to oppose Syrian applications for membership.

"For the first time," Nasser said, "I appeal not to the people of the UAR but to the Arab people at large. The Arab world is passing through a most delicate period and I follow the events with a bleeding heart, fearing lest a major catastrophe envelop the Arab world."

Giving a brief review of Egyptian-Syrian relations since their 1958 union, Nasser repeatedly claimed that those Syrians who want a union with Egypt are in the majority.

He castigated the countries which had recognized the new Syrian regime, pointing out that this recognition came from only "five so-called states."

Despite all rumours spread by "imperialist forces and the reactionary elements co-operating with them," the number of those arrested in Syria up till the date of the revolt did not exceed 50 persons, detained for plotting against the security of the UAR.

By nullifying the army command of both regimes had saved Syria about 600, which would have had to be spent on the defence budget.



... they too smoke Ascot,
Ascot tastes better—
is better!

ASCOT - THE FILTER CIGARETTE THAT REALLY SATISFIES

THE JERUSALEM POST

PAGE TWO

Black: No Dollar Devotion

Ghana, UK Desire Peace in Africa

By Half Per Cent

LONDON (AP)—World Bank President Eugene R. Black said yesterday there has been too much emphasis on U.S. foreign aid as a weapon of the cold war against Communism.

"We must not make the mistake of thinking that by helping to finance their economic growth we can buy the loyalty or friendship of the less developed countries," Mr. Black said in remarks prepared for the Investment Bankers Association.

"They are free independent and too proud for that," he added.

Mr. Black said there was a connection between the need for economic growth and the standards of living. Peoples of undeveloped countries "will be less susceptible to the insidious sales pitch of Communism."

"But if the Communist conspiracy should be totally defeated tomorrow, foreign aid to the underdeveloped world would remain an imperative of our times. There are humanitarian and moral considerations behind our aid."

Mr. Black told the financiers the real purpose of the aid is "to enable the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America to grow more crops, extract more minerals, manufacture more industrial products so that they can attain a higher standard of living and higher standards of education."

"There is still a reasonable chance of getting a sound foreign aid program under way," Mr. Black said, "helping it avoid past operational weaknesses."

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U.S. Fires Atlas

Nearly 9,000 Miles

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP)—An Atlas missile rumbled nearly 9,000 miles from Cape Canaveral to determine how its nose cone withstands the punishing forces of re-entry.

The rocket raced east of the Atlantic tip on the over-water flight that lasted about 15 minutes and ended when the nose cone plunged into a target area about 100 miles east of Cape Town, South Africa.

The nose cone, which could carry a nuclear warhead, was fired back to earth, it expected a data capsule which parachuted into the water.

This was the fourth surface-to-surface missile shot on record. Three other Atlas launches have exceeded the distance of one traveling 8,000 miles, the others about 8,000 miles. The longest known Russian tests were about 8,000 miles.

In Canberra, Supply Minister Alan Hume announced that the second of four British Skylark research rockets carrying instruments for the Administration and Space Administration will be successfully fired at the Woomera rocket range on Wednesday.

The following are the main points of the statement: Dr. Nkrumah re-emphasized that the main objective of the foreign policy was the independence and unity of Africa and the speed end of the remaining colonial regimes.

Dr. Nkrumah wished to keep out of the cold war and maintain a policy based on non-alignment.

Dr. Nkrumah welcomed the British Government's desire to remain unaligned and respected Ghana's desire to remain unaligned.

Dr. Nkrumah assured Mr. Sandys he appreciated the British Government's decision to give Tanganyika independence before the end of the year.

Dr. Nkrumah said it was Britain's determination to grant independence to the remaining African dependent states that permit him to be optimistic about the future of Africa and the speed end of the remaining colonial regimes.

The Field Marshal advocated more trade with China, which he said will have 1,000 million population in a few years and nuclear weapons.

He described Chairman Mao as a "great guy" and an "uncommon man in an age of common men."

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LAW REPORT THE JERUSALEM POST

October 6, 1961

In the Supreme Court

Civil Appeals

Before the President (Justice Olshan), Justices Wilton and Cohen.

Freda Maisel, Appellant v. Victor Segal, Respondent (C.A. 280-61).

Non-Paying Purchaser Evicted from Flat

The Supreme Court allowed an appeal against a judgment of the District Court dated March 21, 1961 (in C.A. 280-61).

The appellant, Freda Maisel, who had been evicted from her apartment by the respondent, Victor Segal, sought to have the judgment set aside.

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Cables in Brief

October 6, 1961

Religious Services

Shabbat begins: In Jerusalem at 4:40 p.m. In Tel Aviv at 4:51 p.m. In Haifa at 5:00 p.m.

And ends tomorrow: In Jerusalem at 5:51 p.m. In Tel Aviv at 6:02 p.m. In Haifa at 6:11 p.m.

Services: Shabbat, 1-4, 11. Yeshua, Yehoshua, 1-4, 11.

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Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday received Dr. Charles Hill, Chancellor of the University of Lancaster, and Mrs. Hill.

Mr. Ben-Zvi also received Dr. Hector Payson Reyes, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Uruguayan Parliament.

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion on Wednesday received Mr. Jacques Lipchitz, Director of the Jewish Agency, and Mr. Ben-Gurion, with a volume of reproductions of his works.

The Labour Minister, Dr. Giora Josephthal, yesterday received Mr. Seyid Demirey, President of the Turkish Confederation of Trade Unions.

The Ambassador of the Ivory Coast, Mr. Jean Baptiste Moneky, yesterday visited the Weizmann Institute of Science. He was received by Dr. Abba Eban, Minister of Education and Culture and President of the Institute.

The Liberian Ambassador, Mr. Ernest Yancy, accompanied by Mr. Shimo Erel, of the Defence Ministry, yesterday toured Nahal installations, including the outpost settlement of Netzer.

Mr. Khebe Anis, of the Ministry of National Culture in Addis Ababa, has visited Moetzet Hapostol and toured Pioneer Women institutions.

The wives of the delegates of the Louis Sanders Agricultural Society of France were received this week at the office of Moetzet Hapostol by Mrs. Shoshana Harel, Mrs. Bala Tal, and Mrs. Mattilda Gier.

Mr. I. Melamed, Managing Director of ICI (Israel) Ltd., has left for Europe for five weeks on business and leave.

A reception in honour of the visiting group from the American Society of Travel Agents was given yesterday by the Government Tourist Corporation at the Accadia Hotel.

An exhibition, "Who was Van Gogh," made available by the Netherlands Ministry of Education, Arts and Science, will be opened at the Bezalel National Museum tomorrow, October 7, at 11:30 a.m. Mr. J. A. Beelaert van Blokland, Director of Affairs of the Netherlands, will deliver the opening remarks.

Brighten your breakfast table with Beit Yitshak's Tiber Orange Marmalade. An exotic blend of selected citrus fruit and sugar. Delicious on toast. (Advt.)

Wherever you go, you'll find a pleasant time with Stock Brandy 'M'. (Advt.)

I.T.F. Again Presses For Free Suez Navigation

The Maritime Section of the International Transport Workers Federation, in a meeting in Geneva this week, decided to continue efforts to ensure freedom of navigation in the Suez Canal and other areas.

The meeting noted that the I.T.F., at its congress in Bern last year, had taken the position that the U.N. should concern itself with the problem caused by transgressions against the freedom of the seas and called

PARIS LETTER

THE SICK MAN OF EUROPE

AT last week's emergency meeting of the National Council of the French Socialist Party, two little-noticed remarks explained with wonderful clarity why France, with all her great spiritual and martial wealth, has been for decades — and still is — the "Sick Man of Europe."

Winding up the debate, the Party's Secretary-General, M. Guy Mollet, said: "The nation must be made to take an interest in politics, from which it has turned away from something dirty."

The day before, Senator Guille had told his Socialist colleagues: "The democratic, equitable and humane settlement which we thought de Gaulle was best qualified to secure in Algeria is now beyond reach, because he has thrown away all the trump cards. He cannot any more hand over the Algerian affair to anybody else, because he has rendered it insoluble. He must be left to finish the business off himself, on the understanding that he, and he alone, bears the personal, entire, exclusive responsibility for the final outcome."

In the light of the Senator's credo of non-responsibility, which was in effect unanimously approved by the Socialist National Council, it is any wonder that the ordinary Frenchman holds politics and politicians in contempt?

All the parties here from left to right are now busy conferring, maneuvering in anticipation of the emergence of a French Sixth Republic after the Fifth General de Gaulle's will have gone the way of the Fourth and the Third, victims one and all of their peculiar spinelessness.

According to the history books, the Third Republic perished in the summer of 1940 when this country capitulated to the Nazi invaders. Already in the thirties, however, one gutless government after another in Paris had surrendered to oncoming World War II. The French neglected to overthrow Hitler, as they could so easily have done, the moment he remilitarized the Rhineland in violation of the Versailles Treaty. And they got their own coffin ready when they joined with the British in the tragic farce of non-intervention in Spain, prelude to Anglo-French self-abasement at Munich.

The post-war Fourth Republic succumbed to its own

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feebleness in Algeria, failing to stamp out the exorbitant elements in both the Moslem and non-Moslem communities. When Gen. de Gaulle, living symbol of Resistance to the enemy, to suicidal effect, was proclaimed the uncrowned monarch of France three years ago, a fascist putch was then averted, and there was every reason to hope that he would bring peace with justice to Algeria in the long run. If not immediately, it was France would be restored from decadence to grandeur.

M. Mollet, in his address to the Socialist National Council, praised Gen. de Gaulle, and rightly so, for having eliminated various taboos in the public mind concerning Algeria. Thanks to Gen. de Gaulle, the mass of the French people had come to admit the self-evident truth that the Algerians were morally entitled, like everybody else, to self-determination.

Algeria, however, is a multi-racial land, where self-determination must be assured for all sections of the population. That is a difficult but by no means impossible task, for whose accomplishment the formula "association or partition."

After Disengagement

In suddenly abandoning this valid policy of his, Gen. de Gaulle has pushed France down towards the slope of perdition from which he had previously rescued her. For the "disengagement" from Algeria which his new advocates are bound to have calamitous consequences, whether or not he succeeds in implementing it.

Suppose there is — with the French army's consent — "disengagement," a euphemism for total French defeat, which is bound to harden the FLN chiefs in their totalitarian intransigence. Whatever guarantee may be contracted on paper, the European minority will have to clear out of Algeria, as for the pro-French Moslems, the FLN government will have gone the way of the Fourth and the Third, victims one and all of their peculiar spinelessness.

Unlike Nasser's Egypt, which has a desert with nothing but pyramids in it, and an army which shuns fighting, the FLN government in Algeria will have plenty of oil in the Sahara and a formidable force of seasoned warriors, who can be depended upon to make a harsh reality of pan-Arabism and pan-Islamism throughout the Maghreb and deep into Black Africa. Western influence will be ousted from the area and be replaced sooner or later by Russian and Chinese manipulation — more likely sooner.

On the other hand, imagine the "disengagement" as it may well be frustrated by a rebellion of the European settlers in Algeria. At worst, there will be inter-communal massacres fomented by Salan's Secret Army Organization zealous and of the FLN's fanatics. The French troops, stationed in Algeria, will side with the Europeans and having thus become mutineers, will be tempted to try and overthrow the government in Paris. There will be civil war.

At best, the regular army will stay neutral and draw to France, and Salan will be left to partition Algeria — he cannot hope to keep the whole country and to establish a secessionist French regime south of the Mediterranean whose fascist poison is bound ultimately to undermine the democratic well-being of metropolitan France.

Stampede Among Liberals

Since such are the prospects open to Gen. de Gaulle's fantastic self-dissavowal, one might have thought that democratic-minded French politicians, not only outside but even inside the government, would clamour for a reversion to the former Gaullist policy which had everything to commend it.

So far the only notable

development has been a stampede among French liberals led by Mr. Pierre Mendès-France, who at his recent press conference said in effect: "Now that de Gaulle has thrown in his hand, we can do nothing except make haste to abandon Algeria and erect defensive ramparts against fascism in France."

The Socialist Party has accepted his advice, albeit in many cases with mental reservations, which may be summed up thus: "Let Salan by all means get on with his dirty work in Algeria, of which we herewith wash our hands; but whatever happens on the other side of the Mediterranean, let us not have to do with our own liberties and comforts in France."

Hence the meeting of reconciliation, the other day, between the two ex-Premiers, Mendès-France and Mollet, who had not been on speaking terms with each other for the last five years. It is, of course, necessary first and foremost to save France from fascism. But salvation is not to be gained by

betrayal of the Christians, Jews and pro-French or anti-FLN Moslems in Algeria. On the contrary, such an act of abnegation would merely provoke enduring hatred, and inflict a psychic as well as a physical wound in which fascism is bound to fester over the years, no matter how well French democracy may seemingly assert itself in the coming months.

Le Monde's Lucidity

The only signs of lucidity discernible for the present on the political horizon here are some articles which have been appearing in "Le Monde." This independent daily paper, which has published the signature of Alain Peyrète, member of the U.N.R. (Gaullist) Party, a masterly exposition of what was a shamefacedly

pretends it still is — the Gaullist way out of the Algerian impasse, namely, through partition, after the FLN's rejection of association. If only Gen. de Gaulle would read this closely reasoned, deeply humanitarian classic, we did it often during the war, he might yet be reconverted to Gaullism.

Mr. Davis' report to UNRWA on the Arab refugees, writes Habokor (Liberal), differs from former reports on the same subject only with respect to date, except that the UNRWA head has seen fit to clothe it with a humanitarian garment while at the same time ignoring its political effect. He probably has to proceed in this fashion in order to get the allocation he needs for the continued support of the refugees, and that, after all, is his main concern. It thus transpires that UNRWA will continue in routine fashion and there is therefore no reason why Israel's attitude should not continue to be as before.

Hatzofa (National Religious), considers the report as an introduction to the coming discussion at the Assembly and will no doubt be exploited by all kinds of agitators. Indeed, the keynote for such incitement has already been sounded by the delegate of slave-trading Saudi Arabia, who urged the U.N. to "give up Israel and leave her to the tender mercies of the Arab countries." This attack should spur us to muster the support of men of goodwill throughout the world to frustrate our enemies' evil designs.

Haaretz (non-party) observes that Mr. Eshkol, in attempting to drive home the need for the immigrant loan which passed its first reading in the Knesset yesterday, tried to sweeten the pill by creating a noise and enough damage to warn the occupants of the house attacked. The lump that was set to kill Gen. de Gaulle, according to police, would have destroyed anything within two hundred yards if the bombs had been more efficient. (UPI)

Yugoslavia Under Fire Again

Renewed Soviet Allegations Cause Anger in Belgrade

By LAJOS LEDERER

THE new bitter exchanges between Russia and Yugoslavia, almost on the eve of the 22nd Communist Party Congress of the Soviet Union, appear to have been renewed during the past few weeks after Mr. Popovic's official visit to Moscow during which he had talks with Premier Khrushchev which were described in the Soviet press as "most cordial and friendly." Talking to Yugoslav officials in Belgrade last month, I was informed that the Soviet Premier had gone out of his way to display an understanding of Yugoslav aims and problems and had even suggested the possibility of visiting Belgrade this autumn.

The apparent success of the Popovic visit, reinforced by President Tito's unexpected conciliatory speech at the Belgrade conference of non-aligned nations last month, in which he sought to show an understanding of Mr. Khrushchev's decision to resume nuclear testing, had led the Yugoslavians to believe that cordial relations with the Russians were an accomplished fact.

Stunned at first by the unexpected blow, the Yugoslavians

have now responded sharply to the new Soviet blast. The latest issue of "Kommunist," Marshal Tito's official organ, has broken the silence imposed on the Press with an authoritative article entitled: "Review of the Draft Programme of the Soviet Union." The article, broadcast by all Yugoslav radio stations, accuses the Soviet leadership of "the most brazen interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs," and asserts that "the theses laid down in the Moscow programme for the 22nd Congress are completely identical in their language and essence" with Stalin's views on Yugoslavia.

Perfidious Attempt

The Soviet leaders, says "Kommunist," once again are trying to separate the Yugoslav people from their leaders, and it condemns "this perfidious attempt to legalize this practice on behalf of socialism and true Marxism."

It is a measure of Yugoslav concern that, after having leaned backwards for so long to mollify the Russians, they now apparently feel that nothing is to be gained by pursuing this policy and have thus chosen to break the news to their people to prepare them for the storm. (OFNS)



It says he's worried that some of the Egyptian officers may start coming through this way from Syria.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

THE DAVIS REPORT

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During the past years, journalists have been given the opportunity of visiting the Institute to report on its work, but we have never given details of any case which was still under investigation. Journalists were always advised to get their information about these cases from the Police spokesman.

It so happened that the bodies of the three Arabs, which were handed over to their families for burial, were viewed publicly and photographed and the photographs published in the press, together with grave accusations against the Institute. This occurred after the examination at the Institute had already shown without doubt that:

a. death in all these cases was caused by bullet wounds inflicted from a distance;
b. there were no signs of bullets from close range;
c. there were no signs of torture or mutilation on the bodies.

Your report gave these facts correctly, but it was incorrect to state that "the bruises appearing in photographs of the bodies published in the press" were caused by the post-mortem examination.

The marks on the faces of the youths which appeared in the photographs published in "Kol Ha'am" were abrasions and superficial lacerations, which were caused by the marks on the stone ground. These marks also appeared in photographs taken at the Institute before the examination was begun. Only the mark on the left upper eyelid of the body of George Shama was caused during the examination, in searching for the bullet which entered the orbital cavity from the vertex of the skull.

Yours, etc.

Dr. H. KARPLUS,
Director,
Leopold Greenberg
Institute of Forensic
Medicine
Jaffa, October 3.

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Write: A. Rosenfeld,
P.O.B. 74, Haifa.

BEHIND THE NEWS IN GHANA

Pan-Africanism and Economic Revolution are Nkrumah's Ideals

By COLIN LEGUM

LONDON (OFNS).—

DIFFERENCES with Britain (now apparently ironed out), labour troubles and an alleged plot to assassinate Dr. Nkrumah have brought Ghana into the headlines this week.

As far as Ghana's relations with the outside world are concerned two views in particular have gained wide currency. The first is that Ghana is going to become a Communist state. The second is her commitment to what has been called an "economic revolution."

For Dr. Nkrumah, Pan-Africanism means the political unification of the whole continent through a series of regional federations necessitating the abandonment of sovereignty by all independent African States.

There are very few African leaders who share his belief in political union, although the favour of close relations between African states.

Dr. Nkrumah's ardent and restless pursuit of this ideal leads to increasing bitterness between African States — as exemplified by the emergence of two African groups — the Casablanca group (Ghana, Guinea, Mali, the United Arab Republic, Morocco, and the Algerian Provisional Government) — and the Monrovia States, numbering 21 members.

Dr. Nkrumah's belief in his brand of Pan-Africanism is unshakable. It has first priority in his planning. The more opposition he meets abroad and at home, the more money and time he is willing to devote towards pursuing his objective.

But it is not as though he is willing to live off dollar and sterling aid while rejecting other forms of association. Ghana is the first African state to agree to accept the American Peace Corps. The decision to do so was taken after the All-African People's Conference, which met in Cairo in April 1961, had condemned the Peace Corps as an "imperialist plot." Ghana rejected this view, and its press has omitted this particular resolution from the reports of the Conference. The first Peace Corps teams are now teaching in Ghana's schools.

What about Ghana's foreign policy? This is criticized in the U.S. on one main ground: Dr. Nkrumah is said to identify himself with the Soviet policies on "general and complete disarmament" on Berlin and on the troops plan for reorganizing the U.N. Secretariat. How true are these accusations?

The phrase "general and complete disarmament" comes originally from a statement issued by the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London earlier this year. Dr. Nkrumah subscribed to it then, and he has since home. Some time ago, another item said a doctor committed suicide for the same reason.

I am impelled to write to you because I too, despair of making a go of it in Israel. I came here eight months ago and have received no help, but push-off and run-a-rounds from the organizations I contacted.

I came here because Ben-Gurion said he wanted American Jewish people to come to Israel with their knowledge and skills. It seems as if he is the only one who wants me here, but all others laugh and say: "You are an American millionaire and need no job." I am not. I am an American physician, eager to serve Israel and eager to welcome any professional offer.

Yours, etc.

J. U. M.D.

The name and address of the physician are in our possession and we shall forward any letters addressed to him.

Ed. J.P.

of Dr. Nkrumah. These correspondents complained to a friend of mine: "If Nkrumah succeeds in convincing Ghanaians that what he is doing in this country is Communism, our own cause will be doomed forever." It is perhaps consoling to know that not only Westerners have their anxieties about some of the things that have been happening recently in Ghana.

Two fundamental ideas in the thinking of Dr. Nkrumah provide a key to everything that has been happening. The first is his determined championing of Pan-Africanism. The second is his commitment to what he has called an "economic revolution."

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All this activity has led to his devoting less of his personal attention to what has been going on at home, with a consequent weakening of the effectiveness of his government.

As a corollary to his Pan-Africanism, Dr. Nkrumah has been vigorously pursuing his idea of non-disarmament in the Cold War. But although he has been preaching non-commitment, hitherto most of his eggs have been in the Western basket. All his economic aid comes from Britain, the U.S., Israel, Canada and West Germany. Practically all his expatriate civil servants and advisers are British (his personal household, including his secretary, his aide-de-camp and the controller of his household are British). Ghana's membership in the Commonwealth gives a fairly definite complexion to his international associations. In the last few months he has been redistributing his eggs by making his first visit to Eastern Europe and to Communist China, and by bringing to technical aid and trade agreements with Communist countries.

These activities bring him into line with what some of the other uncommitted African states have already done. Nobody suggests that there is anything improper about this. The decision to do so was taken after the All-African People's Conference, which met in Cairo in April 1961, had condemned the Peace Corps as an "imperialist plot." Ghana rejected this view, and its press has omitted this particular resolution from the reports of the Conference. The first Peace Corps teams are now teaching in Ghana's schools.

What about Ghana's foreign policy? This is criticized in the U.S. on one main ground: Dr. Nkrumah is said to identify himself with the Soviet policies on "general and complete disarmament" on Berlin and on the troops plan for reorganizing the U.N. Secretariat. How true are these accusations?

The phrase "general and complete disarmament" comes originally from a statement issued by the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London earlier this year. Dr. Nkrumah subscribed to it then, and he has since home. Some time ago, another item said a doctor committed suicide for the same reason.

I am impelled to write to you because I too, despair of making a go of it in Israel. I came here eight months ago and have received no help, but push-off and run-a-rounds from the organizations I contacted.

I came here because Ben-Gurion said he wanted American Jewish people to come to Israel with their knowledge and skills. It seems as if he is the only one who wants me here, but all others laugh and say: "You are an American millionaire and need no job." I am not. I am an American physician, eager to serve Israel and eager to welcome any professional offer.

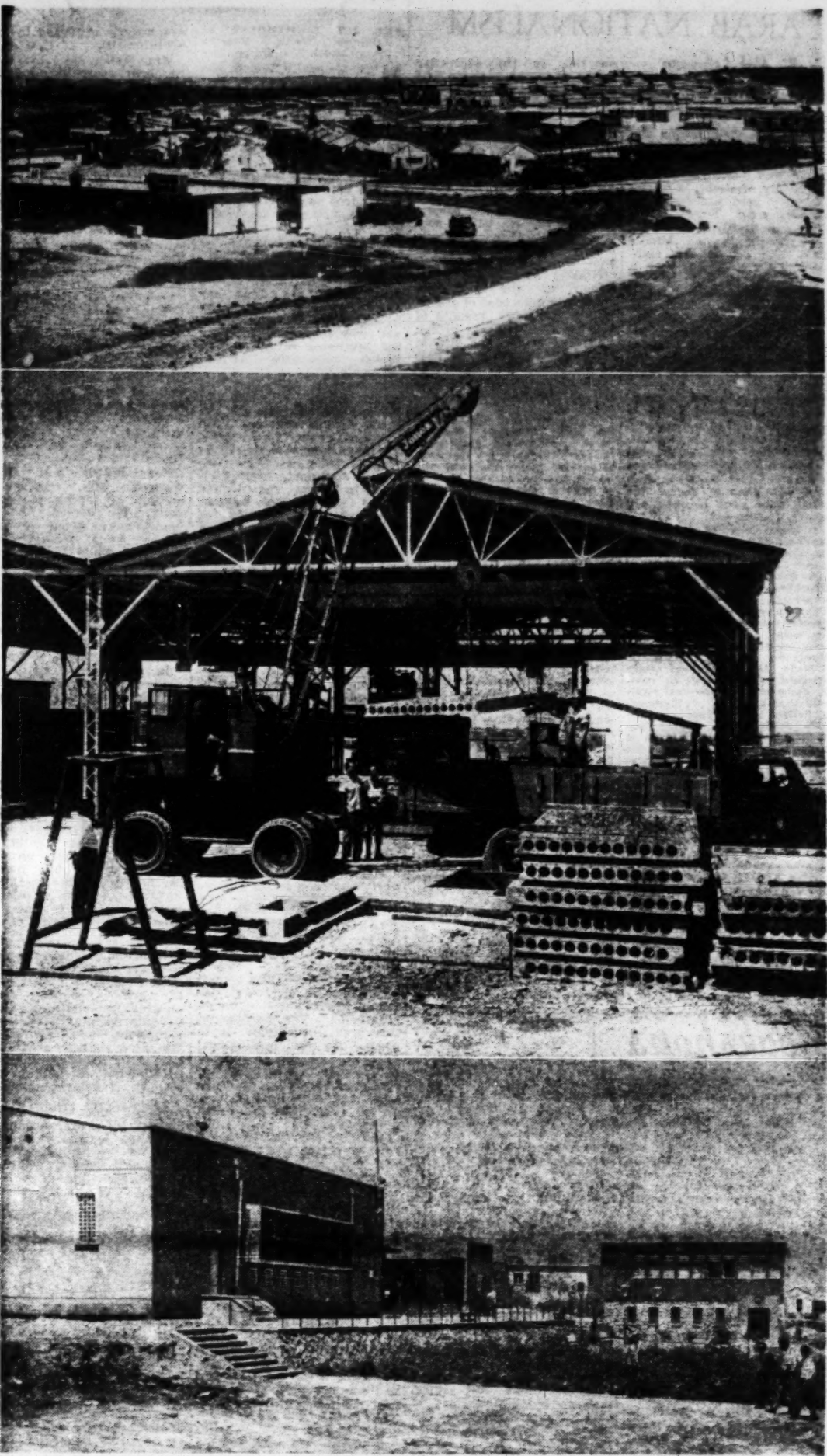
Yours, etc.

J. U. M.D.

The name and address of the physician are in our possession and we shall forward any letters addressed to him.

Ed. J.P.

SDEROT—IN NORTHERN NEGEV



Top: General view of Sderot, with shopping centre in foreground. Centre: "Mabat" prefabricated-houses factory. Bottom: Community centre, with cinema, local council offices, clinic, and shopping centre. (Israel Bond Photos by Ilan)

Art Academy Needed, Jacques Lipchitz Says

By SHALOM COHEN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

JACQUES LIPCHITZ, evokes memories of a bygone Europe. This immediately strikes one on meeting the 70-year-old sculptor, as he leans forward, groping for a word, smiling with troubled eyes. Often, he earnestly takes up by the arm to stress a point, his head poised searchingly, while he tries to express his thoughts.

What he has seen of Israel during this—his first—visit here has been "overwhelming," he told me the other day at the King David Hotel. This country is going through a "great experience." In his own field—in sculpture and painting—however, not enough has been accomplished. Artists here are still "Europe-oriented." When I recalled his remarks at a press conference shortly after he arrived in Israel, in which he berated nationalists in art, he retorted: "I think that here you have a special technical problem: the light—so marvelous yet so terrible. It eats things up. I won't give you examples of what I've seen... they just melt away." Artists here, he said, have not learned to handle this light. It is not what to do, but how to do, he went on, describing figures with his sensitive hands. He said he has advised some sculptors here to study the techniques of the Nabateans and of the artists of ancient Palmyra. As though trapping the bright light in his cupped hands, he said: "A brutal and sharp method must be used in order to create subtleties." Israeli painting, he said, appears to be mostly interior work; landscape must be a "terrible problem."

Abstract Art in Retreat

Did he think the "light" difficulty was responsible for the growing dominance here of abstract non-objective art? Abstract art, he asserted, is fashionable, and all of us are susceptible to collective thinking. Going on to trace the cause and rise of non-objective art, he said that as with love, the ingredients of wine, women, and cards hovering in the air just before it might be a portrait of Dorian Gray in a fairly advanced stage of degeneration. These are eddies, artless paintings (Who, like Imbari, would paint a "portrait" of Beethoven today?) that emit a definite magnetism precisely because of their unabashed candor. Though they leave one's thought processes untouched and are even an affront to aesthetic sensibility, they defy indifference—which might be their most undebatable merit.

Mr. Lipchitz believes that Israel must establish an Academy of Art, "to give young artists serious technical training." This is more urgent than archaeology, to which he thought exaggerated attention was given here. "I'm a man very much oriented towards the future, as

an artist, I want living artists to be taken care of." He does have a good word for archaeology: "It provides roots for the present and future."

This is Mr. Lipchitz's second trip abroad since he went to America 20 years ago. The other trip was to France, his sole visit there since leaving France where he lived for 30 years and where he still has many friends. (He also still owns a house in Paris.) "I can't go there, I don't know why... probably has to do with sufferings during the Nazi times. I adore France; everything I know I owe to France. I just can't go there, I don't know what happened."

No Traveller He

Twenty years ago, he was brought to America by the Rescue Committee of the New York Museum of Modern Art. "They knew I was in danger... like a package I was brought to New York."

Mr. Lipchitz, in fact, is hardly a traveller at all. On his way back to the U.S. he will visit Rome for the first time, to meet his brother from Paris. He has never been to England. "I don't travel, but I have all humanity in my home. There are about 40 minutes outside of New York City, he has a huge collection, mainly of sculpture, from all kinds of civilizations, which he has gathered over the past 52 years. He disclaims being a "collector" and says: "They are to learn from."

Mr. Lipchitz reckoned that he has so far created about 350 works, dispersed all over the world. His daily schedule consists of rising at 6 a.m. and working until about 5. In this fashion he celebrated his 70th birthday, on August 22. He normally spends three days a week at the foundry, but now he is there nearly the time, preparing for the several exhibitions to be held in honor of his 70th birthday. He now works only in bronze and with the latest wax process.

Which did he consider his greatest work? Not a proper question, was his reply. "I am like a father who may have a bad child, yet loves him best." He added: "The one which I make tomorrow is the only one that interests me."

Mr. Lipchitz, who is leaving tomorrow or Sunday, said he would like to come back very soon, but he did not know when. Finally, I asked him whether his visit had given him inspiration for a work. "I am here like a sponge," he said. "I am full of emotions and perceptions. What will come out of the squeezing of the sponge I can't tell you. I don't know; something must."



Jacques Lipchitz in his studio.

Death of Noted Egyptologist

Professor Selim Hassan, whose death at the age of 75 was reported by Reuter from Cairo early this week, will be remembered chiefly for his remarkable discoveries in the cemeteries of Giza and Saqqara during the years immediately preceding the last war. He succeeded Professor F. E. Newberry in 1932 as the first Egyptian to hold the Cairo University Chair of Ancient History and Archaeology. For short periods, some 15 years apart, he held the posts of Assistant Director and Director-General of the Antiquities Service of the Egyptian Government.

In 1934, while occupying the latter position, he went as the head of a government commission appointed to examine and report on the archaeological consequences of the construction of the High Dam at Assuan. His last assignment, also in the service of the Egyptian Government, was to conduct an investigation into the reported loss from the Cairo Museum of certain antiquities including one piece from the tomb of Tutankhamen.

Tomb of a Queen

Early in his excavations at Giza (1929-37) Selim Hassan found the explanation of a monument situated between the causeways of the second and the third pyramids which had previously been regarded as an unfinished pyramid, an assumption which had led to ill-founded deductions concerning the methods of pyramid construction. In reality, as Selim Hassan was able to show, it was a sarcophagus-shaped building set on a high platform, the tomb of a queen.

named Khentkawes who is thought to have been the wife of Shepseskaf, the last king of the fourth Dynasty (c. 2500 BCE). His description of the monument and of many other buildings in its vicinity, including the temple in front of the Great Sphinx, is given in 10 large volumes on his Giza excavations published in the years 1932-40.

Perhaps the most valuable discovery made by Selim Hassan (in 1937-38), was the series of beautifully carved reliefs which decorated the inner walls of the pyramid causeway at Saqqara of Unas, the last king of the Fifth Dynasty (c. 2350 BCE). No less striking than the quality of these carvings was the wide range and variety of subject which they displayed. Hunting scenes into which were introduced almost every wild animal known to the ancient Egyptians were associated with illustrations of metal-smiths at work, ships transporting from Assuan the granite date-palm columns for his pyramid temple and many other episodes of interest.

Thirty years of systematic excavation at Giza had failed to reveal any indication that the temples and causeways of the three pyramids were decorated with scenes, and in consequence Egyptologists were inclined to discount Herodotus's assertion that the causeway of the Great Pyramid was decorated with pictures of animals. Three fragments of relief from the Great Pyramid complex, found by Selim Hassan, were sufficient to establish the reliability of the Greek historian in yet one more detail.



YITZHAK PUGATZ: "Carriage."

Winner of Jerusalem Municipality prize in current exhibition at Artists' House.

HAIFA MUSEUM GETS ASTROLABE

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

ONE of civilization's oldest scientific instruments, an astrolabe, used for measuring the elevation of heavenly bodies, has been acquired by Haifa's Maritime Museum.

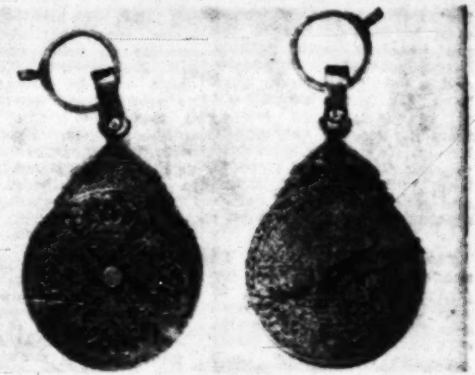
The astrolabe is a wood or metal disc, in this case, seven centimetres in diameter—hung by a ring. It is fitted with the revolving rule with sights, turning within a circle of degrees for measuring the altitudes of the sun or stars. On the back is a circular map of stars. The Rete shows the relative positions of the brighter stars and the sun's position along the zodiac for each day of the year. The top plate is removable; underneath the instrument contains interchangeable plates engraved with circles of latitude.

The Haifa astrolabe is exquisitely engraved. It bears the words Basra, Mosul, Baghdad and Aleppo, so that it was probably used by an Arab seaman. The museum curator, Mr. Aryeh ben Eli, acquired it from a Tel Aviv antique dealer, who in turn had brought it to him by an immigrant from Persia. The newcomer, like the dealer, had no idea what it was, believing it must have been an amulet. He knew only that it had been in his family for generations. After a thorough cleaning, the instrument is now in perfect condition. (See cut.)

In a navigation textbook published in Paris in 1957, Henri Michel says that the names of Jews occur frequently in the history of the astrolabe. "We find Jewish sages all over Spain, in the colleges of the astronomers. We see them in France, Italy, Portugal, even at the Papal Court, translating Greek and Arabic writings, teaching astronomy and astrology, observing the stars, drawing charts and making instruments." Michel mentions Rashi, often quoted by medieval authors of astronomy; Abraham ibn Ezra, of 11th

century Toledo, who in his "kll nehoshet" (i.e. astrolabe) described a new type that he probably invented; Levi ben Gershon, 13th century mathematician, astronomer and encyclopaedist, inventor of various instruments; the illustrious Thibon family of 13th century France, including the famous Jacob ben Makir or Profatius, who specialized in the study of astronomical instruments and wrote "The Treaty of the Modern Quadrant" in Hebrew; and the Jewish sages who were among the founders of the Portuguese school of Sagres, and later appeared in the mathematical 'junta' of King John II. It was Rodrigo, Joseph and Abraham Zacut who furnished Vasco da Gama with the necessary astrolabe for his expedition.

It remains for a modern Jewish marine historian to rediscover the part our people played in the evolution of navigation. The exhibition of the Haifa astrolabe, acquired by chance, may well be the spur.



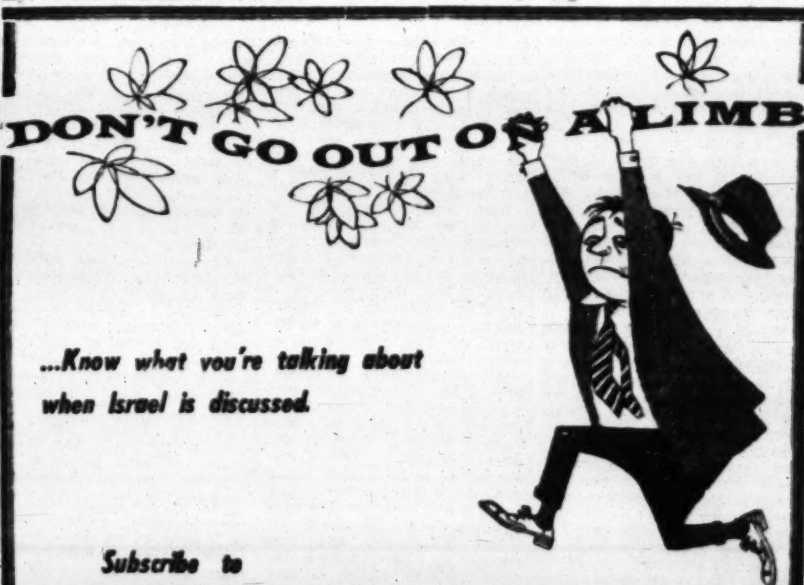
The Haifa astrolabe

IN THE GROOVE

NEHAMA HENDEL—"Songs of Yesterday and Today" (Red Arise AN 44-56 LP 12", 11.11.59).

THIS young folksinger who made her way up with the Nahal Troupe a few years back and produced two of the nicest LP discs together with a young boy and a guitar in "Ran and Nama" still one of the finest achievements in our recorded folk music—now appears alone in this selection of her own, in which she has included very few of the better-known songs.

Commendable as this desire to enlarge the repertoire is in principle, her marked preference for melancholic and oriental tunes does not put her limited vocal resources to best advantage. Nehama has lost her naive charm, which made her earlier records so enjoyable, and her new sophisticated approach does not evoke the same appreciation. Yeheskel Braun's arrangement and accompaniments are well done and add a positive element to this recording.



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New Exhibitions in Tel Aviv

Hanna Meged

THE more than 30 abstract gouache paintings, by Hanna Meged now on show at the small Dugit Gallery in Tel Aviv all seem like preliminary colour sketches. Rounded squares of colour arranged more or less in the centre of a flat background seem to be her basic pictorial idea. These joined forms are often woven together by sketchy brush-drawn lines both before and after the colours have been applied. Greys, browns, black and white are the foundations of her colour schemes to which are sometimes added orange or blue or green.

The most obvious fault in this first exhibition is a blatant lack of selectivity. In addition to the dozen or so works hung, there are at least that number in the portfolio. Many of the paintings should clearly have been left in the studio, for they direct one's gaze to certain errors in other paintings as well. The main fault in the poorer works is their lack of development; they simply do not seem finished. The boundary line between sketchiness and free handling is sometimes very elusive but it is part of the painter's craft to be able to perceive the difference.

Hanna Meged is talented. Not having studied painting intensively, her grasp of the character of paint and her fearless way of applying it appear to be almost natural traits. But her present achievements, on the whole, are not quite up to the standard we demand of a one-man show—even a first one.

Pauline Krewer

NOW showing a large exhibition of paintings and drawings at the Z.O.A. House in Tel Aviv, Pauline Krewer proves herself an experienced painter adept at several styles. A consistent interpreter of nature, she has travelled widely and in each of several areas of the world has painted facets of things seen in different and often local styles. For instance, the landscapes done in the U.S. are carried out with a bold Cézanne-esque approach that is typical of a certain school of realistic



PAULINE KREWER: "Bay View"

painting in that country; the paintings of Arab villages and Haifa Port bear a striking resemblance to the oils of Yanco and the water colours of Ascheim.

Another oddity in the exhibition is that in several instances Krewer has painted the same scene in the same style a number of times with only slight variations. They are not merely repetitions of the same painting and each has its own merits. This indicates a certain discipline and even courage, for though it is obvious that the possibilities of a subject or even a basic compositional pattern are rarely exhausted in a single work, few painters have the patience to keep at their labours until the subject has been definitely "conquered." Also, the differences obvious to the painter, are often difficult for the average spectator to grasp.

Another approach, in paintings of figure, is the use of perfectly flat areas including that of the figure itself with a bit of finely detailed drawing to delineate the features. Although these are pleasant to look at the models are never more than compositional elements and lack humanity. Her drawings—generally academic and well done, despite the suspicious absence of or very curiously drawn hands and feet (the most difficult parts of the human body to draw) have an honesty and lack of man-

nerism about them which is refreshing. At her best in her cubistic cum Cézanne technique, Pauline Krewer's personality is hidden behind too many often opposed styles and remains something of a mystery.

Eliyahu Imbari

ONE'S first reaction to the 36 pastels and oil paintings by Eliyahu Imbari hung in a room crowded with tables and chairs at the Beit Ha'arah in Ramat Gan is that they are a prime example of pure kitsch. These paintings of Jaffa, Jerusalem and Safad with their dark unpleasant textures, the odd still-lives, the narrative paintings ("Wine Women and Cards", "Up to No Good", "A Legend about Napoleon"), done in the meticulous heavy-handed style of the self-taught Sunday painter seem excruciatingly banal and sentimental. This impression is heightened by the gilded and other frames usually seen being sold by picture vendors at the Central Bus Terminal in Tel Aviv. But, before leaving the "hall" in a growing rage, another look at these works arouses second thoughts.

After the awful frames and shoddy craftsmanship have been mentally dismissed (with no little effort), these works begin to assert themselves with an odd originality. In one painting a table with

several objects on it sits in dark cloud like matter in surrealist fashion; "1948" shows a vast open landscape with two small badly drawn soldiers huddling with their rifles in a corner of the canvas; the florid, sensuous face with the little symbols of wine, women, and cards hovering in the air just before it might be a portrait of Dorian Gray in a fairly advanced stage of degeneration. These are eddies, artless paintings (Who, like Imbari, would paint a "portrait" of Beethoven today?) that emit a definite magnetism precisely because of their unabashed candor. Though they leave one's thought processes untouched and are even an affront to aesthetic sensibility, they defy indifference—which might be their most undebatable merit.

Magda Seliger

THOUGH they display a considerable amount of sensitivity, the works of Magda Seliger, a middle-aged painter from Kibbutz Givat Haim who began to paint several years ago, do not yet bear the mark of professional maturity. Filling out the two sections of the upstairs "Atelier 97" Gallery in Tel Aviv, her works have been divided into an earlier, more abstract group with large planes, and a more recent selection of paintings mainly of rounded sculptural figures without faces, hands and even legs. It is difficult to conclude which of the two groups is the more successful: the earlier strivings with their figures without faces, hands and even legs, or the latter which show the beginnings of more personal expression. Each of the two seems to lack what the other has and it is possible that Seliger's future endeavours should take into consideration a fusing of the two with special attention paid to composition.

By far the most accomplished works are several of the many watercolours with their abstract mergings of colour. These small lyrical creations might have made a better showing with more careful selection, for many of them are not yet ripe enough for exhibition.

REUVEN BERMAN

Creaks, Bangs and Fidgets

A SPECIAL programme on Monday was dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra. The occasion was marked not by a virtuoso display of music but by a discussion. Technically this was one of the most irritating broadcasts for a long time. It is not only that the editing was poor (the joints were patently obvious); the entire discussion was accompanied by a continuous creak, bang, tap and fidget. It sounded as though a game of checkers was going on in the background and the whole effect was gravely distracting. The editor and engineer should have stopped the original recording and started over again instead of permitting all this noise to continue to the very end.

The discussion itself wandered from topic to topic. Some of the points raised were interesting, but nothing was taken up really profoundly and the whole affair was too rambling. None of the seven participants was in any way outstanding over the air, and the general standard can be gauged from the fact that the brightest flash of conversation was "The public is a difficult nut to crack."

"To play the 'Nutcracker Suite'."

Among the points raised were: paucity of works by Israeli composers. (Only four works out of 100 played in the last four years were Israeli, although four more Israeli works will be heard this season. The I.P.O. spokesman explained: "We will be playing Beethoven's Ninth, so there's also room to put in an Israeli work there.") The need to repeat Israeli works in more than one season so that the public can grow familiar with them; the need for educating the public generally in modern music before they can appreciate the subtleties of Israeli music; the ignoring of pre-classical music, the religious works of Bach etc.; the desirability of balancing a modern work with a classical or romantic work; the need for a permanent conductor ("14 conductors a year prevent the development of a unified style, the neglect of Beethoven as a venue for concerts; the high cost of tickets; the demand for official national recognition. After these and other points had been covered in half-an-hour, one of the participants declared that the discussion had not touched upon "simple complaints."

A rigidly edited version of this programme may have found its place in the Music Magazine feature. As it was, the discussion remained in a minor key: in fact it was B flat.

ON the eve of Simhat Torah, the Light Programme broadcast a series of highlights from two outstanding entertainment features — "Three in a Boat" and "At All Parties". For all the excellence of the material it was and that had been during autumn 1960 in the best entertainment news, days come from a process of accumulation. Apart from the weekly miscellaneous variety programme "Entertainment 61", there is now no regular feature of this nature. If, however, the Light Programme changes its coming winter schedule, but then place will be taken by a for the past few months there have been no original or creative contributions. On top of all this comes the announcement that "Three in a Boat" has been finally shelved — the reason given being that it was found 4.4 seconds impossible to resemble the 7.1 seconds of the original.

ON THE AIR

TODAY
FIRST PROGRAMME
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ISRAEL'S WEEK

Quick Revolution to the North

EXCEPT for the tumult and the shouting in Cairo, the revolution in Syria, started early Thursday morning last week, appears to be over. More surprising than the revolt itself is the fact that it succeeded so easily. In less than a week, Egypt and the world have had to reconcile themselves to the fact that the United Arab Republic is no more. The new Syrian Government, on Saturday decided to call itself the Arab Republic of Syria, which was quickly recognized by Jordan, Turkey, and Iran and by the middle of this week was angling for a place in the United Nations and recognition by the major powers.

The revolution that has apparently challenged the geopolitical constellation in the Middle East was started by a small cell of army officers. The revolutionaries were quick to take over Radio Damascus and public buildings in the Syrian capital. Within hours the entire Syrian Army went over to the revolutionaries.

The revolutionaries were ready to negotiate with Abdul Nasser's representatives, their early demands being chiefly that the Syrian Army be freed of Egyptian control and that the "unification" of Egypt and Syria be replaced by a federation between the two countries. But in his speeches in Cairo on the first day of the revolution Nasser shut the door to any negotiation, demanding unconditional retreat of the revolutionaries. He was apparently confident that the

revolt would fizzle out or, at the worst, a few hundred Egyptian paratroopers would be needed to snuff it out. He miscalculated.

Although parts of Syria, especially along the coastal stretch including the port city Latakia, stayed with the UAR for several hours, the Syrian Army soon took control there—before Nasser could land his troops. Indeed, 2,000 men were on the way to Syria by air and sea, but were ordered back when Nasser learned that they would be met with armed opposition. A handful of planes did not receive the return orders from Cairo, and landed troops in Syria who were killed or captured. Nasser's efforts to incite the Syrian people to rise against their new rulers failed, and by the middle of this week there was an exodus of Egyptian officers and politicians from Syria.

Recent Unrest

Observers saw unrest increasing in recent months in the Syrian Army, as Egyptians tightened their hold on it. They consider that Nasser made a mistake in not heeding the warning of his advisers that the union with Syria had to proceed gradually and should not be rushed. Nasser wanted complete union quickly.

The revolt was by Syrians only and no outside influence was detected. It had nothing to do with Nasser's dismissal of Colonel Serraj as UAR Vice-President for the Syrian Region just three days before the revolt broke

Mapai Stands Firm

AN unexpectedly belligerent mood prevailed at the Mapai Central Committee meeting last week, when both rank-and-file and leadership proposed that the party should return the mandate to the President if the "Four" do not agree to Mapai's demand for a working majority in the Cabinet.

What had earlier appeared to be a mere political gambit turned out to be a firm stand not to join any coalition in which each decision would have to be preceded by bargaining with the Cabinet partners.

Some leaders of the "Four"—the Liberal Party, the National Religious Party, Mapai, and Abud Ha'avoda—agreed to have a second round of talks when Finance Minister Levi Eshkol, representing Mapai in the negotiations, made it unequivocally clear that if, by the end of this week there are still no prospects for the speedy formation of a new government, he will return the mandate to the President, fearing that protracted political stalemate will develop if Mapai leaves the formation of a government to the "Four" both the N.R.P. and the Liberals have begun to consider the possibility of forming a narrow coalition with Mapai in which each of these parties would carry more weight than in a

five-party cabinet.

As one of the Liberal leaders put it this week, there is no sense in making the sacrifice of joining a broad coalition if Mapai cannot be held down to parity.

Meanwhile, Mapai conspicuously remained the only member of the "Four" with which Mr. Eshkol did not hold informal talks this week. Mapai and Abud Ha'avoda continue to reject a cabinet majority for Mapai, but they ruled out in even stronger terms the possibility of bringing in Herut to form a Cabinet at this stage.

When the "Four" met on Wednesday, the N.R.P. pressed for a "practical" stand to speed the formation of a government, and the Liberals made it clear that there was no point in continuing with the four-party front unless the other members understood the Liberal demands for nationalization of the health services and abolition of foreign currency control.

Mapai's persistent stand on Cabinet majority—which had even in the Third Knesset, when its representation was smaller (40) than in the present one (42)—seemed to have borne fruit. The hitherto solid opposition bloc appeared to be on the verge of disintegration, with each member starting to consider its next—perhaps independent—step.

Loan for Immigrants

ONLY five days before the Fifth Knesset was due to return from its holiday recess (after having met for a single day on September 4), the House was convened in a special session on Wednesday at the request of the Government. The purpose of the session was to act on the Abrogation Loan Bill, which authorizes the Government to collect a compulsory loan of IL25m. to be used for immigration housing.

Finance Minister Levi Eshkol made it quite clear to the Knesset that although he had been forced to lower his sights from a IL75m. loan to be collected over 18 months to a IL25m. six-month loan, his compromise was a temporary one. There was no doubt that the loan law would have to be extended in April in order to raise half of the IL60m. which would still be lacking for immigration housing; the other half would be raised by the Jewish Agency.

Loan for Immigrants

Whereas the original immigration housing budget for 1961-62 had been based on an estimate of 25,000 new arrivals, that number had been exceeded in the first six months of the fiscal year. The total for the year would probably be close to 30,000. And this, of course, was cause for rejoice, Mr. Eshkol said.

The bill passed its first reading, with only Herut and the Communists opposing, and it is expected to pass its second and third readings after the Knesset convenes for its regular session on Monday.

What will the bill mean to the average Israeli in terms of monthly deductions? Taking the traditional married wage-earner with two children as a model, the tables show that on a monthly gross income of IL200 he will have to lend the Government IL2 a month; IL5.10 on an income of IL250 and IL9.20 on an income of IL300.

MIDDLE EAST SCENE

By Amnon Barak

Nasser Holds on to Phantom

THERE is something a little bizarre about Cairo's frantic attempts during the past few days to convince the world that Syria is still to be considered a "region" of the United Arab Republic. In asking Washington not to recognize the new regime in Damascus, in lodging a complaint against Jordan for violating the Arab League Pact by recognizing the Kussari Government, in pretending that Tunisia's application for a League meeting to consider the new situation is "unlawful," and in a number of other manifestations of its behavior, Cairo has been holding on to what seems to be a phantom. As early as last Friday afternoon, a mere 30 hours after the start of the Damascus revolt, Abdul Nasser made it quite clear himself that he had given up Syria altogether, and that he would be deciding to sever diplomatic relations with Jordan and Turkey for recognizing Syria's newly acquired sovereignty.

WITH the new regime fairly well established—as well perhaps as most Arab regimes—the Arab States found themselves in a quandary. It is to be supposed that Nasser's defeat in Syria was welcomed by all Arab Governments without exception; yet Jordan was the only Arab State to hasten to recognize the Damascus administration in a really decisive moment. While one can understand Beirut's reticence on the subject, the attitudes of Iraq and Saudi Arabia, and to a lesser extent of Tunisia and Sudan, are more difficult to understand. This apparently is explicable only as an expression of how much Arab rulers still fear Nasser. Habib Bourguiba and Abdul Kassem were the most wary, but they could not keep up appearances for long. After having both expressed their since before things would be settled to "everyone's satisfaction"—with Kassem adding for good measure that his army was ready to help in case of any "foreign aggression on sister Syria"—they both subsequently took hostile steps against Nasser.

For it could not have escaped Cairo's notice that resentment of Egyptian rule was universal in Syria—except of course among a fanatical minority and some non-Syrian nationalists. Started quite modestly and with what seemed to be total absence of prior planning, the revolt spread rapidly and embraced the whole of Syria within 12 hours after its proclamation. If we are to believe Dr. Mamoun al-Kussari, the new Syrian Prime Minister, that not even he knew of the revolt until after it was under way, it becomes more and more remarkable how quickly Syrian public opinion rallied around the mutineers.

What is rather puzzling about the uprising of September 28 is that at first the revolutionaries did not seem to take themselves very seriously: after persuading Marshal Abdul Hakim Amer to grant them part of their demands—within the framework of the existing political and military union—they announced the end of their movement and again hoisted the flag of the UAR over official buildings. But Nasser, who undoubtedly saw in this a sign of weakness on their part, remained adamant. According to General Abdul Karim Zahr al-Din, the new Syrian Chief of Staff, that broke the camel's back was Nasser's secret instructions to Amer over the wireless to continue lavishing promises on the Syrian officers "so as to gain time."

What was indeed something statesmanlike about Nasser's Friday address. Making the fateful announcement that he had recalled the naval and airborne forces he had dispatched to Syria, he asked his audience not to let bitterness get the better of them and advised them to heed the voice of reason. Although it is fairly obvious that his decision was dictated more by cold strategic and political considerations than by the guidance of reason, it must have taken a good deal of courage to come out in the open and announce the surrender of his position. It was a frenzied crowd obviously expecting something quite different.

But this did not work as it had been clear from the outset that next day the blow

THE question as to when and how the Arab governments would extend recognition to Kussari's Government is tricky. Bourguiba has withdrawn his proposal that the Arab League should be made to tackle the subject. He no doubt hoped in this way to make possible Arab recognition of Nasser's Government. The League would not be able to deal with each Government separately. Cairo, however, anticipated this and advanced two counter-claims: that the League—Jordan's recognition of al-Kussari was a violation of the League's Pact in that it constituted interference in the UAR's internal affairs; and that Tunisia's application for a meeting was "unlawful" because it was the only party entitled to deal with the Syrian situation.

VISITORS' GALLERY: JOSEPH NYERERE

Pioneering Youth in Tanganyika

"IN Tanganyika, going to Kilombero means going to a kibbutz, because Kilombero is our Negev, and two years ago we founded a kibbutz there which became the symbol of the 60,000 member Tanu youth league. Although Kilombero is far more fertile than the Negev, today it is still a difficult pioneering place where settlers need a lot of courage.

"But our new project of setting up a model agricultural settlement training center there is likely to attract many more youth to the valley."

The enthusiastic speaker is the 27-year-old Secretary-General of the Youth League of the Tanganyikan African National Union, Mr. Joseph Nyerere, who has just completed a fortnight's visit here to facilitate a model agricultural settlement training center in Kilombero.

He expressed himself as being "very satisfied with the agreement reached that the Kilombero experts will go to set up the training center."

Joseph, brother of the Tanganyikan national leader, Julius Nyerere, has been in Israel once before, in 1959, when he attended the three-month youth leadership course of the International

Union of Socialist Youth. He has been active in the Union affairs ever since.

"They made me an honorary member of kibbutz Eilat and Netzer Sereni on my first visit, and when I returned home we started immediately with the idea of setting up our own kibbutz at Kilombero," he reminisces.

The Tanganyikan African National Union (TANU) is for him, as for many other Tanganyikans, an ideal to which an individual must dedicate himself for many years.

"Umoja ni nguvu—unity is strength—was our first slogan and we tried to prove to our people that only through unity would they be able to make progress. And Tanganyika has advanced, politically and socially, much faster than the other two East African countries, Kenya and Uganda. In a country with people of different races, African, Asian and European, a national movement must be based on fundamental principles of human rights. By stressing these rights instead of pressing for immediate and obvious issues, we are now in a position to move to independence next December."

He joined TANU six months after it was founded by his brother in July 1954 and took part in many of the move-



JOSEPH NYERERE

ment's peaceful political protest campaigns.

"As late as 1955 people of certain tribes were tied with ropes by government officials to force prompt tax payment. We convinced the government to stop its forceful measures assuring it that taxes would be paid in time once TANU members would talk to these tribes. And it worked perfectly," Mr. Nyerere recalls.

"Then in 1957 Kilombero valley was leased by the go-

vernment to a South African company. The agreement had already been signed and the company began working the land when TANU began a public meeting and protest letter campaign. Shortly afterwards the South African company withdrew, because it knew that TANU would soon be in power and it didn't pay to risk investing in Tanganyika.

Tanganyika believes in one Africa, and expects all African countries to move ahead to a common goal. Mr. Nyerere says, "We recognize only the All-African Peoples' Conference and do not subscribe to any of the political blocs in Africa."

"After independence we shall remain members of the Commonwealth and increase cooperation with our neighboring countries to bring about the speedy formation of an East African Federation. There is full agreement between my brother and the Kenyan national leader, Jomo Kenyatta, and both can find their place in an East African Federal Government."

"Once we have settled the matter of our independence, we shall take their regular course, my brother Julius will be able to visit Israel, as well. Some time next year, I hope," he said.

DETOURS

TRAVEL INFORMATION SERVICE

DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT			
Day	Hour	Carrier	To
SUN. Oct. 8	0645	TWA	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0650	EL AL	Zurich, London
	0700	EL AL	Rome, Vienna
	0800	BOAC	Paris, New York
	0810	ALITALIA	Rome
	1200	EL AL	Athens, Rome, London
	1300	EL AL	Rome
	1300	EL AL	Istanbul
	1300	AIR FRANCE	Hong Kong, Tokyo
	1745	BOAC	Tehran, Karachi, Calcutta, Singapore, Darwin, Sydney
MON. Oct. 9	0645	EL AL	Johannesburg
	0835	AIR FRANCE	Paris
	0850	TELEGRAPH	Athens, Ankara, Istanbul
	0700	EL AL	Athens, Rome
	0800	EL AL	Zurich
	0800	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
	0913	BOAC	Geneva, London, New York
	0945	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	1200	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1200	EL AL	Istanbul
TUES. Oct. 10	1230	EL AL	Amsterdam, New York
	1300	EL AL	Nicosia, Athens, London
	0730	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	0730	ALITALIA	Zurich, Brussels
	0810	ALITALIA	Rome, Paris, New York
	0800	EL AL	Athens, Zurich
	0800	SWISSAIR	Geneva, London, New York
	1200	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1200	EL AL	Istanbul
	1200	EL AL	Amsterdam, New York
WED. Oct. 11	0700	EL AL	Nicosia
	0800	EL AL	Athens, Munich
	0810	TWA	Rome, Madrid, Lisbon, New York
	0800	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
	0810	BOAC	Geneva, London, New York
	0800	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1200	EL AL	Istanbul
	1200	EL AL	Amsterdam, New York
	1200	EL AL	Nicosia, Athens, London
	1200	EL AL	Athens, Amsterdam, New York
THUR. Oct. 12	0700	EL AL	Istanbul
	0800	EL AL	Paris, New York
	0800	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0810	ALITALIA	Rome
	1200	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	1200	EL AL	Athens, Rome, London
	1200	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London
	1200	EL AL	Athens, Amsterdam, New York
	1200	EL AL	Nicosia, Athens, London
	1200	EL AL	Athens, Amsterdam, New York
FRI. Oct. 13	0600	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Istanbul
	0645	TWA	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0810	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome
	0800	EL AL	Rome, Amsterdam
	1200	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1200	EL AL	Nicosia
	1200	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1200	EL AL	Moscow, Paris
	1200	EL AL	London, New York
	1200	EL AL	London, New York
SAT. Oct. 14	0600	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Athens, London
	0645	TWA	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0810	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome
	0800	EL AL	Rome, Amsterdam
	1200	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1200	EL AL	Nicosia
	1200	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1200	EL AL	Moscow, Paris
	1200	EL AL	London, New York
	1200	EL AL	London, New York

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Guests from Abroad

THIS week, the Israel Government continued to play host to distinguished foreign guests. The visit of Dr. Charles Hill, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who is in charge of information services in the British Government, brought back pleasant memories to many Israelis who had heard his World War II radio broadcasts. This is Your Radio Doctor.

Meanwhile two prominent Tanganyikans, Mr. Rashid Kawawa, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister without Portfolio, and Mr. Joseph Nyerere, M.P., entered the final phase of their visits—visits which seemed a fitting prelude to future relations between Israel and Tanganyika—which becomes independent in December.

Joint Enterprises

Israel and Tanganyika are already engaged in a number of joint enterprises. Tanganyikan students have been studying here, and plans are under way for an Israel firm to manage a hotel in the Tanganyikan capital, Dar-es-Salaam. Such ventures are likely to multiply after December.

The nation was preparing to welcome Chief R.L. Akintola, the Premier of Western Nigeria, who will arrive in

Cello

THE winners of the Pablo Casals Third International Violoncello Competition were chosen this week, after the two final rounds were held in Tel Aviv's Habimah Theatre.

Twenty-one contestants passed the first elimination round last week, and another 11 survived the next round to move on to the finals.

Maestro Pablo Casals' opening remarks that he would like to give every one of the competitors a prize were balanced by his advice to the judges to be strict. Competition was strong, and the losers also displayed such quality that they need not be discouraged about their future prospects.

After the great success of the First International Harp Contest two years ago, and the equally successful running of the cello competition, Israel will likely now be considered a regular venue for such musical undertakings on an international scale.

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NEW APPROACH TO NUTRITION AID

U.N. Resolution on International Multilateral Surplus Disposal

By L. E. SAMUEL

THE last U.N. General Assembly resolution on international surplus disposal constitutes a new approach to assistance for the improvement of nutrition in underdeveloped countries, many of which suffer from serious food shortages.

The disposal of surplus food has until now been conducted on a bilateral basis, by far the largest supplies coming from the U.S. The principles of surplus disposal followed by the U.S. are: the donor and recipient nations consulted regularly with FAO's Surplus Disposal Committee, located in Washington.

The U.N. resolution intends not to replace these bilateral arrangements but to provide for a complementary way. Although multilateral transactions are not expected to account for very many surplus shipments for years to come, the new approach will definitely have an impact on future policies.

For multilateral surplus disposal may ultimately lead to changing the composition of the shipments to the recipient countries' food needs rather than to the price support policies of the donor countries. Grain, for example, has always constituted by far the largest item in U.S. surplus stocks — 50 per cent of all the food, while animal products accounted for only three per cent and fats and oils for 15. But if food production in donor countries is geared to meeting the needs of food-deficient countries, at special terms and outside commercial channels, such production will no longer be considered surplus.

The first requirement of such a scheme is financial: how to pay for the transfer of food to countries which cannot pay the regular price, at least not in foreign currency and not immediately. A group of experts appointed early this year by FAO's Director-General estimated that a system of global food transfer would call for an international fund to which the richer countries would have

to contribute up to one per cent of their gross national product. In the past international aid has been on a much more modest scale: in 1957/58 only France donated 100 per cent of her gross national product, the U.S. following with 0.25 per cent. Then came Japan, Australia, the U.K. and Holland and only 0.3 per cent, and only a few other countries contributed about 0.2 per cent.

Global Plan

FAO's Committee on Commodity Problems held its first debate on multilateral disposal in June. The Director-General of the Organisation stressed the necessity to integrate food aid into a global plan of assistance on which the recipient countries would have the immediate and almost final say. The committee favoured on the scheme, most of them recommending starting with emergency food transfers and not with any long-term programme, for which the procedures and the machinery have yet to be established.

The U.S., however, recommended the immediate establishment of a Special Fund of \$100m. and declared its readiness to donate \$40m. in food, to be followed by an as yet unspecified contribution in cash.

Such a fund, which could be supplemented by long-term loans, would make it possible to expand the volume of supplies by linking outright donations with more or less commercial deliveries, and by meeting the needs of food-deficient countries, at special terms and outside commercial channels, such production will no longer be considered surplus.

No definite plan has so far been drafted but the subject is not entirely new in the U.N. A number of outstanding economists have suggested the processing of part of the feed-grain stocks into livestock commodities, for example, grain supplies may avert hunger but cannot improve quality of nutrition, for which purpose mainly animal products are needed. However, the use of feed grains as a basis for livestock production in recipient countries will be practicable only where there are complementary concentrated feeds and rough fodder. Such has been the case, for instance, in Israel, where poultry farming has been greatly expanded with surplus American grain. Whether this will be possible in countries which cannot afford such a big capital investment per earner or where farming is primitive is another question.

As a member of FAO and the United Nations, Israel will have to make her position on multilateral disposal clear at the biennial FAO Conference this month.

Bilateral Accords Stand

Participation in a multilateral scheme will not interfere with the continued receipt of surplus stocks on the basis of bilateral agreements. But under the new programme we might become a donor instead of a recipient country, as has been the case with U.N. Technical Assistance. While we cannot produce adequate quantities of bread and feed grains or oils, we have already had

surpluses of animal protein food, vegetables and fruit. We may be able to donate a small share of our gross national product to an international fund as a token of our good will and also in order to promote the development of our agricultural export on a sound business basis.

Our technical assistance to a number of Asian and African countries will in time help these countries transform the structure of their indigenous agriculture into more progressive intensive farming — at least in some farm branches. These countries will need, on an increasing scale, new means of production, pesticides, livestock, hatcheries, eggs, nursery products. Here U.S. surplus shipments may be replaced by an international scheme, partly in the form of outright gifts but partly financed by more or less long-term and low interest loans. However, we can supply food too—cereal, pulses, for instance.

We will gain prestige if we take up our share of a multilateral programme

aiming at improving nutrition in underdeveloped countries. At the same time, our case for getting surplus commodities will remain strong, notably if immigration is heavy. This case would be improved further if we adopted at home a programme of food distribution reduced prices for the poorer classes of the population. Charity begins at home, runs the old proverb.

STOCK MARKET

EQUITIES MARKET IRREGULAR

ALTHOUGH there were some brighter spots in the equities section, the general tendency was irregular. The market was very narrow and comparatively small offers and bids caused considerable fluctuations.

Ata shares regained some five points after the heavy drop in the early week. American-Israeli Paper advanced by close to eight points from their lowest price of last week. Palestine Potash hardened by four points, while the bulk of others remained unchanged or were lower on Wednesday than they were a week ago.

General Mortgage Bank Ltd., Africa Palestine, Ltd., Rasco, Dead Sea Works, Asia, and a number of others lost between one and eight points.

The flotation of the Saran eight per cent preferred ordinary stock appears to have failed, and it is surprising that the company should not have announced that it would set a route-line for the company's shares.

Prices receded in the dollar-linked section, too, although changes were not considerable. Tavaal dollar dropped to below 100, closing on Wednesday at 99, after Tuesday's 99.5.

On the free market, Naphtha, which showed some signs of recovery the previous week, again receded to 70, and Palestine British receded to 103.5.

The premium for foreign securities receded by another point or two, and at this level investors are displaying some interest in acquiring foreign securities — particularly the six per cent Hollis Second issue which is expected to be fully absorbed. It may be recalled that Hollis' first issue was in Swiss francs, and that the company gave the owners the option of receiving payment in sterling, dollars, or Swiss francs, thus providing one of the most interesting investment opportunities in foreign currency.

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Initiative Needed for Japanese-Israel Trade

By KEVIN SCHUL

QUITE a number of ambitious, adventurous, and even far-sighted souls have repeatedly attempted to dole out the development of trade between Israel and the Far East — especially Japan. Most of these attempts failed out in the planning stage or just died a natural death even got as far as Japan — the natural objective for any such projects.

The main difficulty appears to be that our diplomatic and economic agents do not seem to be able to get together. I should like to cite the problems of shipping to Japan as a typical instance.

Unfortunately, the lack of a regularly scheduled line can be an impediment to trade. Factories are unable to fill export orders and short notice or alternatively unable to stock goods for any considerable length of time and agents insist on short-term delivery.

Probably the most important factor in the development of trade is the making of a true economic life-line to the east, was the signing of phosphate and potash agreements with Japan. These deals were ratified by the Foreign Ministry, approved by the Treasury and Development Ministry and had the rare unanimous blessing of all concerned. Yet for the better part of two years Zim and the Phosphate company could not reach a working agreement.

There are many possible comparisons between Japan's and Israel's export situations — with respect to production point. To begin with, Japan is forced into industry because of its limited arable area (only 14 per cent of its total). She sadly lacks raw materials and imports the bulk of her requirements, thus incurring, for example, a sizeable annual fuel bill. Like Israel, Japan had to start from scratch after the war. Although in Japan's case this was not only because many of her industries had been destroyed but also — and perhaps even more important — because of the poor reputation of her pre-war industry. All-out efforts are being made to raise quality to Western standards. Though this has resulted inevitably in a price increase, the results are surprising. One American manufacturer of a highly specialised product confided — half jokingly — that he had never heard of Japan before the war. He said that the Japanese were no longer buyers, but that he and many others found it worthwhile to import from Japan and carry out the assembly for the Japanese parent plant.



Israeli Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, being entertained at a sukiyaki party in Tokyo.

all addressed to the same agent in Tokyo. And we almost lost a 72,000-ton phosphate contract (and excellent future prospects, and a client to boot).

The point that I am trying to make is that in view of the political importance of trade relations with the East, perhaps far surpassing their economic importance, there should have been immediate and firm intervention by the Foreign Ministry or other authorities. Neither Zim nor the Phosphate company can be blamed for defending their interests, but lacked a firm hand to guide them.

Japan's industry is dynamic, flexible, constantly on the alert for improvements and innovations, knowing that it cannot afford to be caught napping on its laurels.

As far as future development of Israeli-Japanese trade is concerned, much will depend on the initiative and drive shown by both sides. There are of course many unexplored opportunities. The Japanese command many market monopolies because of their low prices. But it should be possible for Israel plants to assemble various Japanese items for re-export to Europe or African countries. The electronics and optics industries seem to provide such opportunities.

I was told that our future shopping in Japan will be an important factor in determining future relations between the two countries. The fact that the reparations will soon expire may spur us to do something about this. And in this picture, our understated Tokyo Legation is a typical question mark.

This is the second of two parts. The first appeared on Sept. 29.

Phoenicia's Progress and Prospects

By Our Economic Reporter

ANYBODY still in doubt concerning the importance of average yield rate for the determination of stock prices, should consider the case of Phoenicia shares.

In the first quarter of 1961 they reached a peak of 134, then fell to 111, and then, after a period of fluctuation, they reached a new peak of 111. Although the first dividend declared after the company's public issue has already expired, the prospectus and the outlook for the next dividend is at least at the same level.

The ordinary preferred shares have got 10 per cent interest, the guaranteed eight per cent ordinary shares eight instead of six; and the deferred ordinary five instead of four.

The management also stated that the sales figures for 1961, and actual sales figures for the first six months of 1961, show a further increase, as compared with 1960. Moreover, the company's expansion programme has proceeded according to plan, indicating further growth potential for the coming years.

Nevertheless, those who acquire the preferred ordinary shares at the issue price of 10.5 per cent apparently believe that a 10 per cent capital gain is a reasonable opportunity. A 10 per cent yield plus reasonable growth prospects. Whether their opinion is justified or not, it is not the excellence or lack of excellence of particular shares, but the general framework of investment opportunities which determines a share's "adequate" price.

On the face of it a special reason for the desire of Phoenicia shares may be found in the fact that the company's net profit in 1960 remained almost at the 1959 level. This, despite the 10 per cent increase in sales proceeds (to IL11m.). Indeed, the profit of IL300,000 was short of the IL350,000 required for the dividend, which was partly covered from the accumulated profit balance (IL280,000 at the end of the year under review).

But to leave it at that would be dealing with the matter superficially. Firstly, the proceeds figure includes also the purchase tax and sea freight charges. When these are deducted, the net sales are found to have risen by only five per cent. Secondly, last year's provision for in-

come tax rose from 57 per cent of the net profit, as compared with 39 per cent in 1960. Thirdly, the company's profitability improved markedly in 1960: the gross profit rose from 18 per cent of the net proceeds to 21, while the administrative and other overhead costs remained at about 11 per cent. This resulted in a rise of operating profit from 10 per cent of the net proceeds to 10.4 per cent, representing in absolute figures a rise of nearly 50 per cent.

Even though interest and charge rates rose steeply to 23 per cent of the total turnover (from two per cent in 1960) and accounted for 28 per cent of the operating profit, the resultant net profit before tax soared by 45 per cent from IL480,000 to IL700,000.

On top of these corrections to the 1960 figures, there is, however, the growth perspective clearly outlined in the company's report. Already in the first half of the current year the turnover increased by 10 per cent over that of the corresponding period in 1960.

Exports rose by as much as 86 per cent and "there are reasonable prospects that the second half will not substantially differ from the first."

The new plant for production of sheet glass which last year's share flotation helped to finance is expected to start production in the first half of 1962, increasing Phoenicia's total annual output to four million square metres of basic thickness from the present 2.5m.). The new automatic bottle machine has already been installed at the bottle plant, bringing an increase of capacity of more than 20 per cent. The company has started producing sheet glass for a new mirror factory (at the rate of more than 280,000 square metres a year), and is studying several new production lines such as double panes for thermal and sound insulation and coloured glass for wall tiling. In fact, the directors envisage for 1963 an aggregate turnover of IL1.2m. including about 25m. in exports, which would provide at the most cautious estimates a net profit far in excess of the recent dividend.

Encouraging progress is reported also by Phoenicia's subsidiaries. The Israel Safety Glass Company — which exports five per cent of Phoenicia's sheet glass output — increased its sales by 20 per cent in 1960/61, and almost doubled its exports, with a simultaneous improvement in profitability. From almost doubled its

sales in 1960, and Phoenicia Instruments also increased its profits and improved its prospects.

The progress was not confined to the financial sphere, but included also technical matters. With the assistance of expert technical control was established over the melting processes in the sheet glass factory, resulting in extension of the productivity of the glass furnaces to about four years — a world record — as compared with its previous longevity of only 19 months. Losses in production and cutting wastes were reduced, and the quality of sheet glass produced was markedly improved.

In the hollow glass plant, consumption of fuel per ton of glass was reduced by 20 per cent, while working hours per ton dropped by 24 per cent. The range of articles produced at this plant was extended considerably, and in addition to selling bottles to local exporters (mainly juice and preserves factories) the company made a beginning in the direct export of empty bottles to America.

As a matter of fact, local glass users remain critical of the company's monopoly position.

FOOD SALES TO GERMANY UPPED ALMOST 70%

By MARCEL POHNE

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
COLOGNE (By Air Mail). — Exports signed at Anuga, the International Exhibition of Fine Foods and Provisions in Cologne, will increase Israel's food exports to West Germany by almost 70 per cent above the quota allotted by the Federal Government. It was announced here.

\$150,000 worth of contracts were signed by the exhibiting firms with German buyers. In addition to citrus fruits and citrus by-products, the latter were especially interested in sweets, wines, flour and meal products, onions, and oriental food specialties. Another \$100,000 worth of goods will be delivered later if new quotas can be secured from the Economy Ministry.

Mr. B. Schaefer, of the Israel Company for Fair and Exhibitions, told The Jerusalem Post that "not only

Economic News In Brief

Too Many Jets

It is estimated that world airline fleets now include more than 5,100 transport aircraft, of which nearly 800 are modern, high-speed jets accounting for about one-third of the lines' aggregate capacity. Thus, during the last three years or so, the lines increased their capacity by about half, while air traffic increased by a considerably smaller fraction. As a matter of fact, most big airlines are finding it increasingly difficult to make ends meet, with so many planes flying with so much vacant space. In the U.S. the trunk lines lost nearly \$150m. in the first half of 1961, or 25m. more than in the corresponding period of 1960. On the North Atlantic route, planes loaded dropped from 71 per cent in the second quarter of 1960 to 80 per cent in the second quarter of 1961, and are expected to drop further in the second half of this year.

The reaction of the airlines to this development has been far from uniform. Several American companies have sought small jet fare increases on domestic routes, and most intra-European international rates will go up by five per cent next month. On the other hand, several companies — including TWA and BEA — have introduced new reduced tariffs to attract additional traffic. As a matter of fact, the cost of a scheduled transatlantic jet flight is about one-third less than in a British plane (and almost 40 per cent less than in a DC-7C plane). This could provide a case for cheapening the cost of air transport, but most companies are naturally wary to proceed with fare reductions as long as they are in the red.

The coming months will apparently see a concentrated attempt by the companies to cut operational and overhead costs in particular by reducing the frequency of scheduled flights and by getting rid of more of the older equipment. On the other hand, if air traffic does not increase sharply in the near future, many airlines may not be able to carry the financial burden involved.

It has been estimated that 270 jet planes are due to be added to the world air fleet by the end of 1962, and at least 150 during 1963, amounting to about one-third of present capacity.

In My Opinion

By JOSHUA RON

OCTOBER is shaping up as one of the busiest U.J.A. months of the year with Very Important Persons arriving from all over the U.S. to see for themselves what the present needs are, what has to be done and what must be stressed when they return home to drive into the 1962 campaigns which are already in preparation.

Joe Meyerhoff, who was elected General Chairman of the U.J.A. in February of this year, flew into Israel yesterday for talks with the country's leaders. He'll be here, with Mrs. Meyerhoff, for almost three weeks, studying the immigration and absorption problems.

Incidentally, Meyerhoff, who is a home builder and developer of shopping centres in Baltimore, is the sixth General Chairman in the U.J.A.'s 23-year-history. Busy communal leader, he is a member of the Board of Governors of the Israel Bond Drive and President of the Palestine Economic Corporation on whose behalf he was here only last year.

WHEREVER Max Firestein goes the ladies mob around him! After all, it isn't everyone who gets to be Executive Vice-President of Max Factor! But Max, with his lovely wife and sister-in-law Mrs. Freda Shore, is here to look at the face of U.J.A. needs will be seen to when Firestein stirs up the campaign in Los Angeles on his return.

WE also have with us now top department store executive Israel Davidson from Detroit. You can buy almost everything under the sun at Federal Department Stores and Davidson Brothers Inc. of which he is the director. It has been in it, before (1925, in fact) and this time has brought along his daughter and son-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. I. Jerome Hauser. Latter is Chief of Staff at Detroit's Sinai Hospital and Associate Professor at Wayne State University's College of Medicine. Hauser's also Co-Chairman of the Professional Division in the Allied Jewish Campaign while his father-in-law, of course, is an old hand at raising funds. Davidson's also a Bond Salesman. He was the first Israel Bond Chairman in Detroit.

ANOTHER visiting fireman is Victor Carter who is a member of the Los Angeles City Fire Commission. This is not his only claim to fame. Deeply concerned with civic affairs, Victor Carter's bio reads like an organization list of America — and that's some list. Apart from his U.J.A. work (as the Chairman of the 1961 campaign of the Jewish Federation Council of which U.J.A. is a major beneficiary), he's Director and Chairman of the Supreme Council of the City of Hope, a Director of Cedars of Lebanon Hospital, Honorary Fellow of the Hebrew University, President of the University's South California Chapter, Vice-President of its national organization, (the American Friends of, as it's known), and a member of their Board of Governors; a Director of Ampal, a member of the Mayor's Committee on Human Relations, and so on, and so forth.

When he has time he stops in at the offices of the Republic Corporation of which he is President and Chairman of the Board.

IT'S a pleasure having all these distinguished guests with us. Give them a big smile when you bump into them, as you're almost sure to do because they're going to be everywhere in the country in the next few weeks. They're here to work preparing for next year's campaign. And when these fellows work, they work!

JOSHUA RON

Sales promotion, advertising, public relations.

Investment And Inflation

A FEW weeks ago the factors in our monetary policy were analyzed in a report by the Governor of the Bank of Israel, who suggested steps to avert the dangers lying ahead. Now the Bank has published a factual survey of the economic development in the first half of 1961, which provides additional clues for understanding what has gone awry.

The proverbial man-in-the-street — who in this case stands also for most of Israel's Left parties — should be astonished to find that the main feature of that period was an extraordinary 56 per cent rise in investments over the volume in the first half of 1960 (a 20 per cent rise in real terms).

In order to evaluate that, one must bear in mind that in 1959 — which was the economists' best year — gross (real) investments increased by 10 per cent, and in 1960 by only four per cent. This slowing up of the development pace was generally attributed to the country's excessive spending for consumption, which — it was argued — should be checked by monetary controls.

If that is the case the renewed surge should win the economists' praise. Admittedly, more than half of the increase reflects purchase of ships and aircraft, which do not directly affect local economic activity, but it does account for the bulk of the wider trade gap. However, even the volume of building and earthwork investments increased by 10 per cent, as against an increase of eight per cent in 1960 and

ECONOMIC COMMENT

a two per cent drop in 1960. Why, then, all the recent worry about our economic performance?

The answer to this is simple, and strikingly non-monetary. The Bank of Israel's survey shows that in 1960 there is virtually full employment. The number of persons employed in the Israeli economy increased by only 3.4 per cent (as compared with the first half of 1960), and though the number of man-hours worked per employee and average productivity may have risen somewhat, a shortage of manpower, particularly of skilled hands, has already developed. As a result, labour's bargaining position was strengthened, and wages were pushed up without regard for real output and sound costing. Confidence in the stability of the pound — built up with difficulty over several years — has been badly damaged; the saving habit, not yet deeply ingrained, was undermined, and the country went on a spending spree. This, in turn, created excessive additional investments. This process seems to have reached a point at which the construction industry and a number of services, which profit most from the boom, are starting to attract labour and capital from the less fortunate industries — such as farming and the export industries. This must cause a deterioration of economic performance, and again reduce the pace of our advance in real terms.

The investment level attained during the past year has obviously exceeded our resources, and the penalty for overreaching ourselves is now being experienced.

Strictly speaking, the above statement is, of course, un-

true. For if we were really determined to expand our economy as such a rapid pace, we could have set free for investment projects resources used for consumption. But, the Bank of Israel's survey shows that consumption per capita in real terms increased this year at the same rate as in 1960 (five per cent), notwithstanding the six per cent average rise in prices. Detailed data confirm that the increase reflects an actual rise in the level of living: per capita food consumption increased by four per cent; textile consumption by seven; footwear by six; cinema attendance by 13; purchase of durables — 10. Moreover, instead of receding before the growing investment needs, consumption gained momentum by mid-year and is bound to rise further yet in the second half of the year, when the wage increase and the payment of the additional cost-of-living allowance increases the purchasing power of the masses. Exports including such "invisibles" as tourism and shipping are therefore going to be undermined both by mounting costs and by competing home demand in a standard of living; per capita while imports are bound to rise for the same reasons, and also because expectation of price rises encourages hoarding.

The monetary factors which made this development possible and inevitable — especially the accumulation of foreign currency, and the expansion of bank credits — are by now known to everybody. One should not, however, lose sight of the fact that these factors do not operate in a vacuum but are always geared to either investment or consumption purposes. If the inflationary process must be checked — as it certainly must — public or private spending must be reduced so that the use of monetary resources is again adequately backed by the real ones.

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